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RECORD OF NEGRO FOLK-LORE.

AFRICA AND AMERICA. In the "Ethical Record" (vol. v. pp. 106-109) for March, 1904, Dr. Franz Boas has a brief but valuable article on "What the Negro has done in Africa." After noting the negro's skill in iron workmanship, the "legal trend" of his mind, the striking power of organization displayed in negro communities, the author discusses the Lunda empire and the kingdoms of Ghana and Songhai, and the influences of European and Mohammedan culture. The conclusion reached is that "in the Sudan the true negro, the ancestor of our slave population, has achieved the very advances which the critics of the negro would make us believe he cannot attain," and that "the race will produce here, as it has done in Africa, its great men; and it will contribute its part to the welfare of the community." Another statement of importance, coming from so competent an authority as Boas, is this: "We may safely say, that at a time when our own ancestors still utilized stone implements, or, at best, when bronze implements were first introduced, the negro had developed the art of smelting iron; and it seems likely that their race has contributed more than any other to the early development of the iron industry."

MAROONS. Major J. J. Crook's "A History of the Colony of Sierra Leone, Western Africa" (Dublin, 1903, pp. xiv. 375), which contains valuable historical data, may be mentioned here by reason of the references to the Maroons and to the American slave trade. In 1791 negroes who had served King George against the Americans, received their freedom thereby, and had settled in Nova Scotia, made arrangements with the British government and the Sierra Leone Company to settle in West Africa. They crossed the sea to the number of 1196, and thus the real colony began. In 1793 an insurrection broke out, but was bloodless and soon suppressed; in 1800 a second attempt at insurrection took place, but this was likewise put down. In September, 1800, some 550 Maroons (originally runaway Jamaican slaves) from Nova Scotia arrived. They were to be taken care of by the company, according to terms made by the government. In 1811 the population of Freetown, "resident within the walls," included 982 Nova Scotians and 807 Maroons. The book brings the history of the colony down to the end of 1900.

MUSIC. The article, "Notes on Negro Music," by Charles Peabody, in the "Southern Workman" (vol. xxxiii. pp. 305-309) for May, 1904, is reprinted from the *Journal of American Folk-Lore* (vol. xvi. pp. 148-152).

A. F. C.